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[Report by special correspondents Yuriy Teplyakov and Andrey Knyazev: "Missiles, People, and Reason"]

[Text] The missile is only twenty, then ten, then five metres away... I thought my hands would start shaking. But so far all is o.k. I can just hear my heart beating faster and faster with every downward step I take. Two more steps. At last, I see a door in the side of the silo. I squeeze myself through a narrow aperture. And immediately the winter is no more and I forget all about the wind mixed with lumps of ice and snow that scrapes over the surface of ground up there like emery powder. But here silence and calm reign supreme. There is a sweetish smell of metal and garlands of lamps go farther and farther into the depths as if along the runway of a night airfield.

The missile looks like a dead-white candle. It points upwards. It seems that only the steel hands of coil shock absorbers keep it under the ground.

It's terrifying to think about, but the warhead of an intercontinental ballistic missile is only a few centimeters away from me. I press my palm against the metal behind which the thermonuclear charge is hidden. Though I knew that nothing will happen, that it is perfectly safe, fear is also present - it is as if I am stroking the mane of a sleeping wild lion. What if he wakes up? The officer accompanying me understands and forgives my excitement. He even cheers me up:

"Don't worry, even professional military, entering the silo for the first time, cannot control their emotion. Incidentally, only very few people actually see live missiles. It doesn't like chance acquaintances. This one has been on combat duty for years, but I can count on my fingers the number of times I have opended the door of the hatch like I did with you today."

At first it seemed that total silence reigned in the silo. But soon I heard what sounded like a thin dry branch cracking in a forest.

"What's that?"

"It is speaking. We only occasionally hear our heart beating but the missile keeps a non-stop watch itself, taking great care of its health. And if anything goes wrong it will instantaneously either take steps itself or request help from people. Automatic equipment knows no leisure. This silo has been in operation for years. Numerous winter blizzards have raged over it, and rainstorm after rainstorm but the missile does not grow any older. At any second, I emphasize, at any second, it is ready to fulfil its combat mission.

"It is only because we are here that it is in reserve. But you can feel it working all the same. After all, it has to keep watch even on the movement of the earth and listen to the pulse of the planet. To achieve the utmost effect, it must know its angular coordinates with the maximum of accuracy. A mistake of a few microns here may turn into kilometres over there, at the target."

"And how far away is the target?"

"It could be at any point of the planet. For this missile there are no unattainable distances." And he adds jokingly: "The stars will take it wherever necessary."

"But what is the missile looking at now?"

"At military installations."

"At several at once?"

"Yes, there is more than one target. All depends on the order."

"And in the USA, do they know about the existence of this silo?"

"Probably. It is not difficult to detect it with modern technical means. The missile's secret lies only in its readiness for launch and its targets, but we do not conceal its existence. Moreover, under the SALT-2 treaty, we do not change the dislocation of stationary launchers, nor do we build any additional ones."

The engineer looks at his watch. "Time is up. The missile must go back to its combat duty, and we shall go to the command post."

As we leave the meadow, I look back: Only the grey point of the hatch is visible on the snow. The wind has dropped, birds can be heard in the forest. While there below lies the greatest and perhaps the most formidable creation of man. Knowing no rest and without feeling fatigue, the missile stands guard over the world which is lived in by my sons and other people, which contains my country and other countries....

The Heart of a Combat Complex

Another silo, another lift taking us down, but this time even deeper, it seemed to me. Soft light, instruments on the right, instruments on the left - it looks like the laboratory of a modern research institute.

The deeper, the better the protection, an old principle, but one that holds good even today. And here, at the command post, there is much to protect. It is here that the heart of the missile complex is beating. Every metre of space is stuffed with control systems like a man's body is with nerves. Everything was created and everything is subordinated to a single task - to launch the missile at a moment's notice if an aggressor compels us to do this. With thousands of cables, wires and radio channels, with thousands of visible and invisible threads the complex is linked to the immediate command and to the most remote, highest command.

The heart of the complex will not alter its rhythm even if these ties are severed suddenly, even if it is completely cut off from the environment, without a gram of energy or breath of air being supplied to it. Even an earthquake, caused either by natural forces or by enemy missiles, will not destroy its combat capability. It is for this reason that it is built like a ship that sails between the shores or soars in weightlessness - it is no accident that it looks like a spaceship. Stepping onto the deck of this ship, one begins to understand the meaning of the first, most important motto of the strategic rocket forces -- constant and high standby alert. A rocket shield is not kept in a warehouse, a rocket sield is always in one's hand.

In ordinary life, anything can happen. Express trains break down in the middle of the steppe, the lights of electric power stations go out. But the lights in the holy of holies of the command complex, where missilemen are on a combat duty day and night, never go out.

From a distance I saw it in a somewhat different way: the walls covered in sensors were one mass of stars and display splashes. It is basically very simple, there is nothing superfluous. There are not even a lot of instruments. Just two panels placed at right angles to each other.

An officer in a light shirt and forage cap sits at every panel. I was introduced to these officers before they started their tour of duty. They were good enough to grant me an interview. Alexey Akulov, chief of the crew. A northerner born near the White Sea. His mate, Andrey Bondarenko, comes from the Moscow Region. Both have a higher education. Both have been at this complex for several years now. They are somewhat alike in character and even in appearance. "This is because we are practically always together," the officers joked.

Later, experienced missilemen, who have "served" for years in total under the ground, will tell me that the psychological compatibility of the combat crew has an enormous role to play in such extreme conditions of work, when every minute entails colossal strain. You are in an enclosed space with a heavy piece of concrete over head. You work for hours without talking, following orders which you know by heart.

"One can get used to noise. One can fall asleep to the sound of a blacksmith's hammer if need be," said Alexey Akulov. "But it is impossible to get used to silence. To our silence. All the time one expects it to be interrupted by a sudden signal. You cannot think of anything else, even if you want to. Everything is so serious. There is an exact programme for any signal we may receive."

"Everything is fixed here. And, naturally, the enemy keeps the complex in its sights. How does it feel: to work while expecting a strike?"

"We are not made of stone. Our pulse rate is, of course, higher than usual. But after all we are servicemen, professionals. If the worst comes to pass, it is our duty to take the brunt of the blow on ourselves. We owe this to our own conscience and to the country which has entrusted us with millions of lives. Every tour of combat duty is like a tacit engagement. We are ready to face anything so long as it is safe and quiet up there."

"Can anyone work here? Or is a special sort of character and vocation required?"

"Only one thing is needed - absolute honesty and love for people. This is no place for a me-firster. As for the rest - nothing human is alien to us. True, we do not smoke. We cannot during service hours and when above ground we no longer want to. Our wives say that we are more serious than other men of our age, we do not speak much even when on leave. It may well be. Perhaps the weapon which is by our side breeds a special sense of responsibility and makes our character severer. But this is a purely professional viewpoint. And one more thing - we are all inveterate anglers and hunters. We do not sit at home watching TV."

The crew continue with their work.

An order is heard:

"Number one, check the state of the launcher."

"Right. Number two, switch on the system."

The indicators blink, relays hum, signals bleep. The system is functioning. And right away a new order follows: check the launchers at....

This is where I am standing. Silence. I begin to make wild guesses. What is happening?

A short shrill buzzer goes off. And immediately comes the report: launcher in readiness! This means that the missile which I recently touched with my hand is again in formation.

"Our weaponry is now quite different," I was told by Chief Marshal of the Artillery Vladimir Tolubko Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Rocket Troops when I spoke to him in the summer at the main headquarters of the rocket troops. "Much has changed. But our task remains the same: not to allow an aggressor to take us by surprise. We shall live up to this mandate. We can put a powerful complex of forces and weapons in action at virtually a moment's notice. And no combinations or subterfuge whatsoever will make a "disarming strike" possible."

I confess that previously this was abstract which I took on trust. But having seen the formidable weapons and the people to whom they have been entrusted and having watched them at work, I became convinced of the profound truth of the marshal's words....

A Shield, Not a Sword

I saw these combat missiles in the late autumn. I thought I would not be seeing rockets again for a long time. But recently I was again invited to fly to a missile range. How could I decline such an invitation? And again everything went into action as of on a merry-go-round: cars, planes, cars. I am back with the missilemen. True, their profile of work is different. This time I am on a test range.

The unit, which is under the command of a 33-year-old lieutenant-colonel, prepares missiles for tests. He invited me to inspect this assembly complex. As we walked towards a big building looking like a modern factory shop, the commander told me about himself. He is from the Far East. Both his grandfather and father were military men. Now he and his brother are in the army. A whole dynasty. Half a year ago a son was born to him, and they named him Ivan.

"Will he, too, don uniform?"

"Probably, I would like him to continue the family tradition."

"But what if the military profession becomes obsolete?"

"That would be all to the good, but hardly likely. Most probably there will be more than enough military cares to last out his lifetime. It's to be regretted of course."

"I feel even so you want him to become a military man. Why?"

"Because the most salient feature of our army today is intellect, whatever the regiment. Take our missilemen. Every officer has a minimum of a higher education, and quite often has also graduated from a military academy.

"The assembly complex is divided into two uneven sections. In the bigger section, the missile is being prepared for launching, and in the smaller one, its warhead. They will only meet up just before blast-off. The commander here is the chief of the crew -- a lieutenant-colonel.

"The missile is helpless when it gets to me. They bring it and lay it out on a table as if it were a child, the only difference being its size. It cannot yet speak or fly.

We perform a flight here together with the missile in accordance with the entire electronic launch programme. All the systems function, only the engines take a rest."

"In your complex, missiles are assembled for tests. But you also prepared combat carrier rockets. Which job is the more difficult?"

"Tests. Preparations take a much longer time. A mass of instruments is involved with triple control for every operation. Preparations are not entrusted to one man, however brilliant he may be. Not because we have no faith in his qualifications, but because the more heads the greater is the degree of reliability. That's our principle.

"In general, our troops have to have quite a few special characteristics. Compulsory creativity, for example. This sounds strange, doesn't it? In fact, though no one is forced to engage in creative activity, our men cannot do without it, and not only the officers, the rank and file too. There are no indifferent executives among soldiers. We select our boys ourselves. During call-up time we go from city to city, looking for talent. We select those who are engrossed in their profession.

"Personally, I couldn't do anything else." And, smiling, he added: If missiles didn't exist, they would have to be invented.

"But missiles are weapons. How can one like weapons?"

"In our country I have never heard anyone associating the world 'sword' with a 'missile'. For us a missile has a different symbol -- a shield. And one more thing, rockets can serve the most peaceful of plans."

"Does it mean that everything about a rocket is ideal?"

"I dislike only one of its features. It never comes back. One does one's best, one mollycoddles it, but then the tests end. The launching team comes along and takes it away for good. I don't like to attend launchings. I say goodbye to it here, at the threshold."

"Is there any particular ritual?"

All is regulated: precise, matter-of-fact, businesslike. But once I know how launch has gone, I let myself go a bit. One more has flown away. I think to myself, yet another page has been turned in life...."

...The launching platform from which the rocket will blast off. It has its own concerns. And these, of course, multiply before the launch. All floors of the platform are seething with activity. All are totally engrossed in their work and pay absolutely no attention to one.

I look at a bright concrete trough running down to a small river. In a few days it will be the only tiny piece of land to be scorched by a rocket shooting off on its peaceful mission. If only this were always the case....

Launch

"At 8 p.m. we are to report at the balcony", says one of the generals as he bids goodbye to me in the morning. And he adds, in an even stricter tone: "Don't be late!"

It is only outwardly that the general is strict and official.

It is a pity that when on duty he is not supposed to let his hair down and say the sort of things that I heard him saying, for instance, when, pressing his face against an airplane porthole and looking at the Russian villages sailing beneath us, he admitted somewhat shyly: How many times have I asked myself how can there be better or more talented land than this one?

For him, I am sure, this question has long been decided. His only regret is that he rarely gets to visit his native village in the Vladimir Region where the peasant cottage in which he was brought up still stand. Here during the hungry wartime years he and his brothers and sisters lived on meagre rations - sharing three potatoes between the five of them, for example.

For two days we made our way along forest roads. There were no pointers, no sign points. The public are not allowed here.

"This is no place for tourists," laughs a colonel who sat next to the driver.

The "valcony" -- a modest two-story cottage -- came in sight most unexpectedly, as, incidentally, everything does here. One more bend in the road, and there it was -- amidst green fir trees. I already knew that on that day scientists, representatives from plants and design offices would be assembling in that house. People who, though for long stretches at a time, often working thousands of kilometres away from each other, were, nevertheless, close to each other like a family. They were united by their common task. At first it flickered like an abstract idea, then began to acquire visible forms in blueprints, on the shopfloor...Though it already had a name, it underwent change: the strict parents were unhappy about something. Like all true architects, they sought for perfection. Today their brainchild is ready for flight. Today is a blast-off day.

Everyone conceals his emotions in his own way. One tries to watch a TV programme, another plays chess, still another pours tea from a bubbling samovar. To an outsider, it could well appear that relatives have gathered together to celebrate someone's birthday. A normal house, a normal atmosphere. But then all of a sudden a voice is heard from the starting point: Attention, 30 minutes to blast-off.

The exact time of the launching is known -- 9 p.m. Ten minutes before the start the launch director, receiving information from the flight route, says:

"Near the present area of the rocket fall an American reconnaissance plane is barraging to starboard on our territory. It has been decided -- to carry out the launch strictly according to schedule."

And he adds, this time not so officially: Let him have a look, we've got nothing to hide.

This episode probably calls for comment. Thus Article 16 of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed by the USSR and the USA in Vienna in 1979 reads: "Each party undertakes, before conducting each planned ICBM launch, to notify the other party well in advance on a case-by-case basis that such a launch will occur, except for single ICBM launches from test ranges..."

On that day our rocket was being launched from a test range and being launched alone. So that the Soviet Union was not obliged to notify anyone about it. It was all strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty which our country observes.

...Three minutes before the launch we go out onto a narrow iron balcony. The sky is overcast with cloud. Nothing is visible. Only a bright spot lingers on the horizon -- the search-lights illuminating the launching site. "A minute to blast-off", comes the announcement over the intercom. Not a word is said on the balcony. Suddenly there is a bright flash. And immediately everything around us -- the taiga, sky, clouds -- is enveloped in a warm orange glow.

News of the flight is already being reported over the intercom.

"First stage separated."

"Stabilization in norm."

"Head unit separated."

Everyone understands -- this means a success. Now comes a report from a group of observers who are thousands of kilometres away from our balcony: "object" reached assigned square, target is hit.

A smell of burning still lingers over the launching site. The beams of the search-lights pick out the action station, responsible for the launch who are standing to attention. The general, who directed the test launch, congratulates them on behalf of the command. But the gratitude he expresses is also on behalf of the people, on behalf of the whole country whose tranquility and labour they are safeguarding.

...Midnight. The samovar is bubbling away. The Chief Designer asks for another cup of tea. Make it stronger! Anyone working with him knows -- the Chief is in excellent spirits today. Every success ends here, at the samovar. We are not in a hurry and can talk at leisure.

"You saw how much nervous tension was involved? That is why I always make a point of telling the young: It's good that you have a good head on your shoulders, but a designer must also be in excellent health.

"Yes, we frequently have to work for sixteen hours running. Personally, I was lucky. I inherited my health. My ancestors were always health fiends.

"I have been working for a long time -- on rockets since 1942... We were working on rockets even during World War II. It was known that Nazi Germany was developing a new weapon. An antidote had to be found.

"We have covered a long and difficult road. And yet it is impossible to stop. One has to go on. They are prodding us from across the ocean. Today's launch is one more step towards perfection and reliability. Many people think that hardware is the deciding factor in our job. But, with the weight of experience behind me, I think differently: It is the human factor that is all-important. Thousands of workers, engineers and designers were involved in this launch. And it only needs one of them to slip up, to work sloppily for the entire giant pyramid to collapse and fall apart like a house of cards. We are members of a single chain. Every link is vital. Whether it is the 1st or the 10,002nd link that lets us down is immaterial.

"Therefore, for missilemen there are no petty details, insignificant trifles. Whoever thinks differently is not our man. And since there are no petty details, there are no petty people either. The idea of pettiness is so harmful (not only in our job, but anywhere) that I would burn it out with red-hot iron.

"Today we live at a time when everyone, literally everyone, should work as if he were the Chief Designer, as if he himself were the Chief Minister on whom the work of millions depends. And incidentally, that's the way it is. In our country we are all together, we all work for each other. When I look at a rocket ready for blast-off, I feel this very keenly. I understand that it was created not by me, not by any one person, but by the whole country.

"Each time I start on a new project, I consult my country: are all the new expenditures and headaches it will involve really necessary? Regrettably, they are. Had we not created today's missiles, it would be difficult to protect today's peace.

"All the words about peace uttered on the other side of the ocean are nothing more than camouflage, smoke. Sometimes with a very good smell. But smoke all the same, behind which inhuman things are perpetrated. If we were weaker, they would have reduced us to smithereens long ago. At any rate, they would have tried to.

"Since the 1950s, the USA has literally imposed on us an arms race in all intercontinental range means. In the early 1960s, it had about 2,000 heavy bombers. By the middle of the same decade this had increased to over 1,000 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, plus 41 nuclear-powered submarines with over 600 ballistic missiles on board. At that time, our arsenal amounted to little more than 600 strategic carriers of all types. What could we do, but set to work! And when we eventually caught up with them, when we secured an approximate parity in strength, then currency was given to legends about a Soviet military threat. The American president began shouting from the rooftops that the new MX intercontinental missile was as necessary as the air we breathe and that the world would crumble without it.

"As a man in the street and specialist, I say: military superiority over the USSR is an illusion. We have enough strength and intellect to parry a strike by any sword."

KOLESNICHENKO ON OUTCOME OF GENEVA TALKS

PM171101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "Geneva and After"]

[Text] Geneva, Moscow, January -- Although time is taking us further and further away from the days -- 7 and 8 January -- when the Soviet-U.S. meeting was held in Geneva, its results and the question of what its consequences will be are being actively discussed by political and public circles throughout the world. The Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the results of the meeting was itself confined to a single typed page, but enough commentaries have been written on it to fill several fat volumes.

And that is only natural. A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, met in Geneva to elaborate a joint understanding of the subject and objectives of new talks between the USSR and the United States on the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms. This fact in itself determined the importance of the Geneva meeting.

After all, its results would determine whether or not there would be new Soviet-U.S. talks, which would help us prevent the militarization of space and move toward the complete banning and ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons. And that is the problem concerning millions of people all over the planet today.

The Soviet Union and the United States approached this meeting in different ways. Our country showed the initiative. And that is a clear indication of its adherence to peace and its unshakable desire to find a radical solution to the problems of ending the senseless arms race and preventing nuclear war. The Soviet initiative, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted repeatedly, stipulated that it should be a question of talks covering the whole range of interconnected problems -- both questions of the nonmilitarization of space, and questions of strategic and medium-range nuclear arms. The Soviet side regards the nonmilitarization of space as an urgent problem requiring a radical solution. It is impossible to halt the arms race on earth without erecting a barrier against sinister plans to take it into space. This was the approach that determined the USSR's position at the Geneva meeting.

As for the U.S. Administration, its preliminary position was not notable for its clarity. In fact, absolutely contradictory "signals" were being received from Washington, which only confused one's understanding of what instructions Secretary of State Shultz ultimately received from the White House before leaving for Geneva. The "accidental leaks" of information, well organized by the so-called "pragmatists" and "conservatives" into which President Reagan's entourage is supposedly divided, were capable of totally different interpretations by political observers.

By 0900 on 7 January, hundreds of journalists had gathered outside the Soviet mission to the UN department in Geneva, where the first session was due to begin. They wanted to know what "baggage" the U.S. delegation had brought with it. Many of the journalists believed that the struggle which broke out in the Washington power corridors between the supporters of the talks and their opponents had by no means died down, and even involved the large "team" which came to Geneva with Shultz.

This view was shared above all by American journalists, who were worried about the changes in the U.S. Administration affecting the well-known "Californian mafia" at the White House. This is what THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent reported, for instance: "The U.S. delegation to Geneva is unusually large and includes officials who hold opposing views on arms control policy... The split in the administration is confirmed by the fact that nearly all of Reagan's high-ranking advisers on arms control questions have come to Geneva with Shultz. The impression created is that the two camps want to keep an eye on each other even during the 2-day meeting." Jumping ahead of my story, let me say that on the night of 8-9 January, when the results of the meeting became known, certain members of the U.S. delegation (R. Perle, in particular) appeared at the Intercontinental Hotel, where the American "headquarters" was located, looking sullen and avoiding journalists.

Mainly however, before the start of the meeting observers were inclined to think that the U.S. side would try in every way to minimize the significance of the problem of the nonmilitarization of space, set it aside, and concern themselves only with the types of arms on which talks had already been taking place until they were wrecked by Washington itself: strategic arms and medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. On the basis of information "leaks," the impression was formed that the United States would insist on holding separate talks on so-called "offensive" and "defensive" (?!) arms (that is, the "star wars" program), trying to avoid the package of closely interconnected problems of space and nuclear arms. As it turned out later, that was indeed the case.

In a talk with political observers in Moscow, A.A. Gromyko noted that there was very strong pressure from the U.S. Administration to prevent the examination of outer space questions and to ensure that space was open for the arms race.

However, in the course of 2 days of intensive talks (the delegations were in conference for approximately 15 hours in all) which were difficult and at times very complex, the prevailing viewpoint was that it is not possible to examine the question of strategic arms or the question of medium-range nuclear weapons without examining the question of preventing an arms race in space. The U.S. side eventually decided to adopt this viewpoint: The questions of nuclear and space arms will be discussed together, that is, as interrelated questions.

Journalists surmise that this happened at the fourth, additional session, which began at midday on 8 January and ended at nearly 2000. This news was not made public until around midnight. Until then, since the talks were of a businesslike, serious, and confidential nature, 960 news-hungry journalists covering the Geneva meeting were trying to get hold of news by any means, including some rather curious means. For instance, one American journalist only had to give a thumbs-up sign, and dozens of his compatriots rushed to the teletype machines. What this "manufactured" news was about is a mystery, but the machiens were tapping hard and fast. Matters went so far that "deadly" rivals -- representatives of the biggest U.S. newspapers and television companies -- started interviewing each other on the second day of the meeting, which, frankly, does not often happen in U.S. journalism.

The journalists' big moment came that evening, when the clock struck 11 in Geneva. Good news spread to all corners of the world: There would be new talks between the USSR and the United States.

Of course, a very important step was taken in Geneva, but it is only the first step on the path of the forthcoming Soviet-American dialogue. Certainly only a step compared with the massive tasks that have to be examined in the course of the talks and on which concerted decisions have to be made. In order to accomplish this it is necessary during the preparations for the forthcoming talks and during the talks themselves to maintain the constructive and realistic approach that was evident at the Soviet-U.S. meeting. Only strict observance of all elements of the accord during the talks can ensure real progress on the path of halting the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war and, ultimately, eliminating nuclear weapons, which is what the peoples have a vital stake in.

But already one is made wary by certain statements that U.S. leaders keep on making as, so to speak, "explanations" of the results of the Geneva meeting. For example, Defense Secretary Weinberger has publicly stated that the views of the United States and the Soviet Union on the so-called "strategic defense initiative," in other words the "star wars" program, put forward by R. Reagan, do not coincide. The Pentagon chief and the President himself have said that the United States intends to continue so-called "research work" in that sphere. Thus, Washington is trying by hook or by crook to push the selfsame "star wars" program through, only in a different, "pseudoscientific" form. In Geneva, to all appearances, the U.S. delegation was forced to amend this program. For the first time the United States, under pressure from arguments, clearly acknowledged that the deployment of military facilities in space and their testing within the framework of "large-scale defense" can be prohibited. But in case this happens, they are now trying to preserve a "loophole" -- "research work," apparently, cannot be prohibited. But why, one wonders, conduct research when there is agreement on bringing about the total and final destruction of nuclear weapons?

Indeed, without progress on space questions it is futile even to talk about the possibility of reducing strategic armaments.

It is by no means a rhetorical question. The forthcoming talks will not be a seminar at which one side unconditionally expounds its own position. And if the United States, in view of certain statements by its leaders, were to set about violating the accord reached in Geneva on the need to prevent the militarization of space, the consequences, as A.A. Gromyko told Soviet observers, would be most grave. If the United States did that, the talks would be ruined. The U.S. representatives have been warned.

The approach the United States is currently displaying toward the problem of the nonmilitarization of space is seriously worrying the world public. The authoritiative London paper THE TIMES anxiously writes that the U.S. program for developing anti-missile systems with space-based elements remains a factor that is "charging the atmos-tmosphere on the threshold of the talks."

THe other day R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, went to Paris. Commenting on his conversation with F. Mitterrand, LE FIGARO notes that the French president expressed anxiety in connection with U.S. plans to transfer the arms race to space and mentioned in this connection that France is opposed to the militarization of space.

But to all appearances Washington intends to twist its allies' arms. Specific evidence of this is Weinberger's "proposal" the other day that the NATO partners participate in "research" work on the creation of a space-based defense system. Surely all these maneuvers will obstruct the path to new talks and mean a departure from the realistic and constructive spirit shown by the sides in Geneva, won't they? One would like to hope that Washington will realize this. At any rate, pronouncements by many U.S. politicians and public figures in support of the Geneva accords offer good prospects.

...In little Switzerland, where the Soviet-U.S. meeting was held, it is the custom to ask someone questions in his own language. In fact, the locals speak four languages -- German, French, Italian, and Rhaeto-Romanic. But this January it is the language of peace and goodwill spoken by the Soviet delegation that has made a big impression on everyone here. It would be nice if Washington were to start using the language of peace and responsibility as well. Doesn't the success of the forthcoming talks depend on that?

THREE 'DIRECTIONS' FOR GENEVA TALKS OUTLINED

LD162313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 16 Jan 85

["What Is Most Important Still Lies Ahead" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- The meeting in Geneva betwee. Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz fulfilled its purpose. The subject of talks was determined: A range of issues concerning space and nuclear weapons, writes observer Vladlen Kuznetsov in the latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA. However, determining the subject of talks is only a beginning. The beginning, by all accounts, of a long and difficult path.

First direction: The U.S. President has already confirmed his intention to continue "research work" on creating a broad antimissile defense system with space-based elements since the Geneva meeting -- a system the United States christened the "star wars" program.

The White House's space venture, Kusnetsov notes, is an attempt to protect itself from retribution and thus to achieve the possibility of inflicting a first strike with impunity and of achieving decisive military superiority, and to screen the feverish preparations for the militarization of space and for "star wars" by an umbrella of defense. Moreover, it is an attempt to foist excessive military spending on the USSR and to use the "presidential strategic initiative" as a means of pressure at the forthcoming talks.

Second direction: The danger of such a policy consists particularly of the fact that it may lead to shattering that same strategic stability, the strengthening of which was agreed by the participants of the Geneva meeting, NOVOYE VREMYA stresses. As far as the USSR's position is concerned, it is clear and defined: no weapons in space.

The accelerated creation of space weapons undermines chances for the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. But evidently it was precisely this that the Pentagon calculated on, Kuznetsov writes. They are far from burning with the desire to abandon their advantages in those or other components while there is a general rough military-strategic equality. On the other hand, they are burning with desire to deprive the USSR of an advantage in earth-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Soviet Union is not calling on others to do something it would not be ready to undertake itself. It is ready to put into force immediately a freeze on all its own nuclear weapons, if other powers too -- or even the United States alone to begin with -- would act in the same way, for a radical reduction of these weapons on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Third direction: Over 100 units of the Pentagon's medium-range weapons -- that is about one-fifth of the entire contingent of missiles intended for deployment in West Europe within the framework of NATO's nuclear-missile "upgrading" -- have already been moved there, the author writes. A branch of the strategic offensive arsenal across the ocean is being created because forward-based nuclear weapons capable of reaching targets in USSR territory in 8-10 minutes belong to the category of strategic weapons.

The deployment of first-strike weapons near Soviet borders in Europe reveals all the falsity of Washington's argument that its "defensive" space undertaking is intended to replace "mutually guaranteed annihilation" by something "more humane" -- "mutually guaranteed survival". It is attempting to shelter itself under a space cover, and to keep others under the threat of a "decapitating" strike, Kuznetsov writes.

The question of including in the general balance of forces the British and French nuclear forces, which comprise a quarter of the nuclear potential in NATO's overall balance, remains an urgent demand on the agenda. The more weapons that cross the ocean, the more dangerous and unstable the general situation in Europe will become and the more complicated it will be to reach agreement on reducing the level of nuclear confrontation on the continent.

It is clear that each step forward in the three directions of the forthcoming talks will be made with difficulty, but it is quite possible to overcome the marathon distance if the partners travelling together take into their hands an infallible compass -- the principle of equal security.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

LD161950 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- The 113th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, which was held here from January 14 to 16, has closed today. It was attended by deputy heads of governments of the member countries of that international organization and of Yugoslavia.

The meeting covered issues connected with the implementation of the decisions of the economic conference of the CEMA member countries at summit level and the 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the council session.

Addressing the closing meeting, Janusz Obodowski, Poland's representative at the Executive Committee, stressed the importance of the concept approved by the Executive Committee of long-term development of the power engineering industry within the framework of the integrated power grids of the CEMA member countries up to the year of 2000.

The Executive Committee, Janusz Obodowski said, has discussed questions pertaining to the creation and introduction by the states of the socialist community of flexible automated systems, cooperation in the field of transport and measures to organize further work in that field.

The particpants in the meeting, Janusz Obodowski pointed out, have devoted much attention to the state of work to create a system for the evaluation of the quality and certification of the products supplied within the CEMA framework, discussed questions of price formation in reciprocal trade of the fraternal countries for the next five-year plan period.

Touching upon the development of cooperation between the CEMA countries with Socialist Ethiopia, the Polish representative stressed that all states of the socialist community are giving large-scale economic assistance to that country. At its latest meeting the CEMA Executive Committee has adopted a decision on a more active multilateral economic cooperation of the CEMA member countries with Socialist Ethiopia.

Communique Issued

LD171133 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 17 TASS -- The 113th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held here on January 14-16. A communique circulated here says that the meeting was attended by representatives of the member-countries to the Executive Committee, deputy heads of governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and also the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The executive Committee considered a number of questions pertaining to the realization of the decisions of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries and the 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the Council's session.

The Executive Committee endorsed the concept of long-term development of the electric power industry within the framework of interconnected power systems (IPS) of the CEMA member-countries for the period till the year 2000. It is planned to perfect further the structure of production of electric and thermal power industry and fuller utilization by each of the countries of its own resources. Measures will be charted to raise the efficiency and reliability of parallel operation of the IPS of CEMA member-countries.

The Executive Committee found it expedient to draft a general agreement on cooperation in the development of flexible automatic production systems for the engineering industry and on their large-scale introduction in the national economies of the CMEA member-countries.

The Executive Committee examined the state of cooperation in the field of transport and discussed measures on organizing further work in that field.

The meeting discussed the state of work to develop a system of quality assessment and certification of products delivered within the freamework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Executive Committee approved measures to expand and improve the exchange of scientific and technical information between the CMEA member-countries. For that purpose wider use of the possibilities of the international center of scientific and technical information, national information systems, and further automation of data processing and retrieval processes are planned.

The meeting discussed questions of pricing in the mutual trade of the CMEA member-countries for the next five-year period. It was noted that the current system of forming contractual prices have justified itself and promoted the development of mutual economic ties. [sentence as received] The decision was taken to preserve it in the upcoming five-year period.

An exchange of views took place on the question of cooperation of the CMEA member-countries with Socialist Ethiopia and of rendering assistance to it in connection with the drought. A decision on more active multilateral economic cooperation of the CMEA member-countries with Socialist Ethiopia was taken.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

ADN Reports Session

LD162156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (ADN) -- The 113th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee ended in Moscow today. The 3-day meeting was attended by the permanent representatives of the CEMA member-states, Yugoslavia, and the CEMA council secretary Vyacheslav Sychev. The GDR delegation was led by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. It was agreed to issue a communique.

Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who chaired the meeting, told a press conference that it discussed about 30 topics relating to implementation of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit meeting and of the 38th (extraordinary) council meeting. A plan for the development of electrical energy supplies in the period up to the year 2000 was approved. It was based on the assumption that energy production will double in the period. The importance of hydropower and coal will increase and the proportion of liquid fuels will decrease.

The output of nuclear power stations compared with 1983 will rise by 5.5-6 times. CEMA agencies have been instructed to prepare measures for expanding and renewing international railway lines, roads and seaports, carrying more goods with seaworthy inland ships, creating a barge system in the Baltic, and improving civic aviation cooperation. He stressed the importance of the long-term cooperation of CEMA countries with Socialist Ethiopia and their aid in overcoming the results of the drought.

PACIFIC COUNTRIES STILL SUSPICIOUS OF JAPAN

PM151101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Chugrov article under the rubric "Telegram with Footnote": "Under One Roof?" -- first paragraph is KYODO News Agency report]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has set off on an 8-day tour of Australia, New Zealand, and the countries of Oceania with a view to strengthening friendly links with them. It is intended that a new era for Asian and Australsian countries will dawn in the next century -- KYODO News Agency.

A "new era," an "era of cooperation," a "Pacific community". These jubilant expressions have once more begun to appear on the pages of the Japanese press and in agency reports. History has described yet another circle. The Japanese slogan of the thirties and forties ("hakko-itiu"), which literally translated means "eight corners under one roof," is still remembered by the peoples of the Asian-Pacific region. This slogan meant the unification of many Asian and Pacific countries under the auspices of "greater Japan" within the framework of a "great sphere of East Asian coprosperity." The "sphere of coprosperity" was buried under the wreckage of Japanese militarism, crushed by the allies almost 40 years ago.

Two decades elapsed. A Japan grown strong again declared itsinterests in the region andin the sixties proposed the organization of an "Asian-Pacific community," expanding its framework to include in the sphere of "cooperation" Australia, New Zealand, and countries on the Pacific seaboard of North and South America.

The peoples of Asia and the Pacific resolutely opposed the creation of a "Pacific community," seeing it as a revival of the "coprosperity sphere." These projects were discussed for many years, but Japan was forced to abandon them. They talked and talked and...forgot? No, now Washington is emerging as the author of the idea of a "Pacific community," Japan is assuming the role of broker, trying with the aid of exhortations and promises to push through the senior partner's plan. However, the countries of the southern Pacific are highly skeptical of the statements about a "new era." They are very suspicious of the expanding Japanese and U.S. military preparations.

WFTU, INTERNATIONAL UNIONS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD170611 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 16 TASS -- A consultative meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions and 11 international trade union federations has been held in Prague. The delegates to the meeting examined questions in connection with preparations for the 11th World Congress of trade Unions and outlined the main problems to be discussed at the World Congress of Trade Unions scheduled to be held in Berlin in 1986.

The meeting examined issues pertaining to the stand of the Internatinal Labour Organization. It was stressed that as a result of ILO's activities, trends have recently strengthened which adversely affect international cooperation for peace, for a relaxation of tensions and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

The WFTU and the international trade union organizations urged their members to take an active part in the preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

GRISHIN SPEECH AT WARSAW LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD161353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1025 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Speech by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at meeting marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw; Grishin remarks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed councillors of the Warsaw People's Council, esteemed comrades, allow me, first and foremost, on behalf of the delegations of Moscow, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Prague, Sofia and Ulaanbaatar, to offer you, all the inhabitants of Warsaw and the entire, fraternal Polish people, sincere greetings in connection with this important date: the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Poland's capital from Hitlerite occupation.

We are pleased that, together with you, we can take part in this great and festive occasion, marked by the whole nation. We are truly grateful for the cordial and hospitable reception we have been given. Soon, the peoples of socialist countries and all mankind will mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The liberation of Warsaw was an important landmark along the path that led to this victory. The memory of this great event is dear not only to Poles, but also to the people of the USSR. The glorious soldiers of our armies fought the enemy as comrades-in-arms. It is in this joint struggle that the Soviet-Polish comradeship-in-arms was forged.

It strengthened the foundation of friendship between our peoples, born through the efforts of the best sons and daughters of Russia and Poland, leading representatives of the working class, revolutionaries, patriots, and internationalists.

The liberation of Warsaw and the subsequent liberation of the whole of the country was of huge importance for the rebirth of an independent Polish state. Poland received just borders, from an historical viewpoint, borders that ensure its security. For the first time in many years the Polish nation gained an opportunity for a peaceful and reliable construction of a new life in the conditions of peace. We remember this victory all too well; we remember the countless victims and the damage caused by this war. The USSR lost more than 20 million of its citizens during the war; Poland lost 6 million of its citizens. Some 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell during the battles to rescue the country from the fascist yoke, for our freedom and your freedom, rest eternally on Polish soil.

We are sincerely grateful to all those who keep the heroism of these soldiers in their grateful memory. Our friendship has withstood the tests of time. New deeds in the postwar years hardened and enriched it even more. Over the past 4 decades, our peoples, together with the peoples of other fraternal countries, rebuilt and developed their economies in close cooperation with one another; through their own efforts they created a permanent barrier against any military threat while standing guard over the gains of the revolution.

These gains have a truly historical dimension. As the comrades who have already made speeches from this rostrum stated, the working class and the working masses of Poland, under the leadership of the party of Communists and on the basis of cooperation with the USSR and with other socialist countries, scored considerable successes in the development of their fatherland. Radical socioeconomic and political changes have been effected: Poland became a socialist state, an industrially developed country with an extensive system of people's education, health protection, education, and culture.

The rebirth of the ancient Polish towns from ruins and ashes became one of the magnificent achievements of the people's power. One can see this in Warsaw, for example. Today, the city is more developed and beautiful than at any other time during its history of more than 700 years. Modern times harmoniously blend with the priceless heritage of the past.

The Soviet people are proud of the fact that they have made and are making a contribution of their own to the development of the capital of Poland. If one is to talk of the present time, our organizations and experts are helping to construct a metro in Warsaw. They share their expertise with their Polish colleagues. It is but one of numerous examples that show how the friendly relations between our peoples assume the tangible aspect of important achievements that can actually be seen.

We will always defend Polish-Soviet friendship as an invaluable achievement, paid for with the lives of the best sons of the peoples of our countries, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized in his address to Polish readers. This address is a foreword to Comrade Chernenko's book "Problems of Work of Party and State Apparatus," published in Polish by Soviet and Polish publishing houses.

Polish-Soviet cooperation, based on the close and mutual ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, currently embraces almost all spheres of life and social activity, yielding ever more tangible results for both our countries. The accords reached in May 1984, during the visit Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid to the USSR and during the conversations he had with Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, create new prospects in this area.

The long-term development program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland up to the year 2000, signed by them, defines a complex of measures aimed at the further expansion of contacts in the life of both countries and at ensuring that these contacts are elevated onto a qualitatively new level.

Communists and inhabitants of both our capitals are taking an active part in this great work. Regular exchanges of delegations, contacts between the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Warsaw PZPR City Committee, between the Moscow City Council and Warsaw People's Council, between trade union and youth organizations, editorial boards of the cities' papers, work forces, educational establishments, and scientific and research institutes have been made for many years now. This is because these ties and contacts are mutually advantageous. They make it possible to exchange experiences on a wide scale, to join forces in the process of implementing socialist construction tasks.

Like our entire party and the Soviet people, the Communists and inhabitants of Moscow manifest constant and friendly interest in the situation in People's Poland, wishing the Polish comrades that they may successfully come to grips with the difficulties that have arisen. We do not doubt, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko said, that the working class and the country's working masses, under the leadership of the PZPR, will be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis and to put their country upon the tracks of stable, socialist development.

In their struggle to attain these goals, the Polish Communists and the fraternal Polish people will, as before, be able to rely on the support and solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The people of socialist countries have now entered an important and responsible stage of their development. The national 5-year economic plans conclude in many fraternal countries this year.

At the forthcoming congresses of communist and workers parties the results of work carried out will be summed up. The congresses will analyze the existing problems and define the ways and means of solving them.

In our country we have commenced preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress that will agree upon the new edition of the party's program and will also introduce essential amendments to make its statute more precise. This task is of foremost importance, since for Marxist-Leninist parties, programs have always been and still are the long-term political foundation of the whole social activity.

What is currently involved is defining a complex of tasks connected with the all-around perfecting of a developed socialist society. While preparing itself for the congress, the party channels the working people's efforts toward a successful implementation of the current 5-year plan tasks. Today, one can state already that the results of the implementation of the 5-year plan will be not bad [niezle]. The national economy continues to increase its pace. Qualitative indices are improving. The Soviet people's living standards are improving.

The councillors of the Warsaw People's Council will probably be interested in how the inhabitants of Moscow are working. The Soviet capital's working people have fulfilled the 1984 plan tasks ahead of schedule, as well as the tasks of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan as far as all the main indicators are concerned. The total output of industry and of the construction industry has increased. Municipal economy continues to develop. Considerable results have been achieved in the growth of labor productivity. Important measures are in the process of being implemented to raise the inhabitants' living standards. Production of consumer goods has increased tangibly, while the scope of services for the population has grown; the scope and quality of housing construction and construction of other amenities and facilities are also growing.

Urban planning in the new districts is improving. With each year, Moscow's municipal economy is elevated to an ever higher level. However, the results that have been achieved do not provide grounds for complacency. Efforts of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and of work forces, administrative and economic bodies are directed toward a constant improvement of economic efficiency; toward speeding up the scientific and technological progress; toward improving organization of production, and toward strengthening the discipline of planning and work.

An all-around development of the creative initiatives of the working people and the perfecting of the incentives system is one of the most effective levers of the further development of our economy. What we strive for is that each working person should be convinced that he will get higher remuneration for his work, strictly according to the socialist principle. On the other hand, we work constantly to curtail opportunities for those who have no intention of doing honest work and who wish to take as much as possible from society.

We attach special importance in our work to political upbringing. It is important that everyone be aware of his responsibility for the success of the whole team; that they should not have just their own interests at heart, but also the social interests, that they should be genuine patriots in their own countries while simultaneously ardent internationalists.

Preparations for the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and to the local soviets of people's deputies have recently been made in Moscow, as, indeed, throughout our country. During the preelection meetings, successes are given their due appraisal; important and businesslike discussions are held about problems that should be solved.

I would like to emphasize that Communists, those who do not belong to the party, representatives of the older generations and of young people, as well as many women can be found among the best people who have put forward their candidacies for the role of representatives of the people. If we note their occupations, we find that they are workers, collective farmers, teachers, doctors, scientists, writers, and artists: in a word, working people, those who create all values, material and spiritual.

Is that not proof of the incomparable superiority of the socialist system over the bourgeois system?

Socialist democracy, now enriched with the experiences of all the countries of our community, has already shown the enormously abundant potential inherent in it for consolidating power by the people, genuine power of the people, the equal rights of people and the nation, and for safeguarding man's social and political rights. We consider it our task to constantly further increase the working people's participation in the process of ruling the country, of managing all the matters of society, to expand their political awareness and their activity in the struggle for the further consolidation and development of the socialist system.

It is in the context of a complicated international situation that the socialist community countries have to carry out the social and economic development tasks facing them. The cause of the aggravation of the international situation is, first and foremost, the striving of American imperialism to destroy the existing approximate military equilibrium, to secure for itself military superiority and, on this basis, to impose its diktat on all the countries of the world.

The new spiral of the nuclear arms race darkened the atmosphere of last year. The deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in the FRG and in some other West European countries forced the USSR, after consultations with other Warsaw Pact member-states, to adopt countermeasures. Hence, the activities of the United States and NATO became the cause of the increase in the level of military confrontation. Security in Europe has become more fragile. Last year brought new actions of imperialism, dangerous to peace.

The course pursued by Washington, aimed at militarizing space, is among such actions. Implementation of such a course would make the threat of star wars a real one, along with all the catastrophic consequences. The stepping up of activities by revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, is giving rise to justified alarm. They attempt to question the resolutions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, as well as the territorial and political realities in Europe, realities that took shape as a result of World War II and the postwar development enshrined in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

The aggressive circles of imperialism link the buildup of arms and the raising of their hands against the foundations of peace in Europe and in the whole world with a massive and hostile campaign directed against the socialist countries. Poland is now one of the chief targets in this campaign.

The bellicose and anticommunist policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism has no prospects and is dangerous. It has no prospects because the USSR and socialist community states have sufficient potential at their disposal to defend their independence and the positions of socialism.

The calculations of imperialists that it is possible to impede the successful development of socialist countries through various forms of economic pressure, blockade, and blackmail, are, likewise, illusory. Our countries have everything that is necessary to enable them, in current conditions, to go forward and to solve the topical problems of economic, scientific, and technological progress as a team and to carry out the envisaged social programs.

While not ensuring any profit for its initiators, the crusade against socialism creates a serious threat to the whole system of international relations and increases the danger of the outbreak of a world nuclear war. That is why the militant course of American imperialism is met with more and more active counteraction from wide circles of European and world public opinion. People of goodwill demand an end to saber rattling and demand real steps in the direction of stopping the arms race, consolidating peace, and developing international relations.

These are the goals of the agreed policy of the countries of the socialist community. They were specified by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, during his meeting with Secretary of State Shultz several days ago. The Soviet side put forward concrete proposals, making it possible to reach mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of equality and equal security, a comprehensive solution of issues connected with preventing the militarization of space, the reduction of nuclear weapons -- leading to their total destruction -- and other antihuman means of conducting war.

Time will show whether the United States is ready for serious negotiations and if they will adopt a realistic position during talks. If their words are backed by deeds, the international situation will secure a turn for the better, and the danger of nuclear war hanging over mankind will be averted. The stronger our unity and cohesion and our fraternal combat alliance, the more reliable and stable will be the cause of peace and the prevention of war. The 30th anniversary of this alliance, named after the capital of Poland, falls this year. Through this whole period the Warsaw Pact has firmly served the cause of defending socialism and peace. The treaty, created on the foundation of principles of socialist internationalism, full equality of rights, and class solidarity, is destined to favorably perform its historic mission in the future.

We, Communists, are optimists. We believe in the creative force of peoples, in their will to defend peace on earth and to strengthen the great ideals of humanism and social justice. We not only believe but also work in the name of these lofty aims, which correspond with the interests of all mankind.

Let me, esteemed comrades, on behalf of all delegations of fraternal capitals, wish the inhabitants of Warsaw happiness, prosperity, and successes in all the tasks you are facing. We wish achievements in building socialism for all Communists and working people of People's Poland. Let the combat alliance, unity, and cohesion of fraternal socialist countries become ever closer. Let the horrors of war afflict neither our countries nor the countries of Europe and the world. [applause]

U.S. REACTS TO BELGIAN STANCE ON CRUISE MISSILES

LD162129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1544 GMT 16 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpt] We have already reported that the U.S. Administration's attempt to impose on Belgium an American schedule for the deployment of cruise missiles on its territory has ended in failure. After his talks with President Reagan, Belgian Prime Minister Martens said in an interview to journalists that the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles on Belgian territory, planned for March this year, will not take place.

In Washington they do not hide their annoyance. A White House spokesman said in a threatening tone that Belgium's refusal to deploy the missiles was a violation of its commitments to NATO and an undesirable development of events.

Belgium's position, says THE WASHINGTON TIMES, came as a shock to the Reagan administration. The White House is afraid that Brussels' move will set off a chain reaction in West Europe and will influence the Netherlands, whose government has postponed a decision on the same question until November.

It is pointed out in many commentaries that the Belgian Government's position may be explained by the growing protests in the country at NATO's nuclear plans. A recent public opinion poll in Belgium, the French journal LIBERATION recalls, reaffirmed that every other Belgian opposes the deployment of the American "winged death" in their own country.

Fourteen members of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives called on the Belgian Government to postpone a decision on missile deployment. In a letter to Prime Minister Martens they write: "We are seriously asking you to officially defer your decision for the duration of the Soviet-American talks. In our opinion, the letter goes on, all countries can play a constructive role in collective efforts to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. They should come out not as passive observers or obedient executors but as active participants in the process."

At the same time, a group of eminent U.S. public figures have made the same demands of the Belgian Government. Speaking on their behalf, retired Rear-Admiral Gene Larocque, director of the Washington Information Center for Military Problems, pointed out that West Europeans and Americans are tired of the arms race.

I would add that they are not just tired but that they intend to fight even more actively to curb it and to reduce the present nuclear arsenals.

Press Cited

LD161829 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 16 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reporting:

The Reagan administration is annoyed over the refusal of the Belgian Government to follow Washington's "schedule" for the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the country.

Belgium's position, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, came as a "shock" for the Reagan administration. The White House fears that the actions of Brussels may cause a "chain reaction" in Western Europe and influence Holland whose government postponed the final decision of the same matter till next November. A spokesman for the White House said in a threatening tone that Belgium's refusal to deploy missiles would constitute a violation of "commitments" to NATO and an "undesirable" development of events.

The press here notes that the position of the Government of Belgium is explained by mounting protests in the country against NATO's missile plans. THE BALTIMORE SUN, quoting a statement by an unnamed administration official, writes that in case the decision on the stationing of U.S. cruise missiles is taken, the government of Wilfred Martens may face a defeat at the elections that are to be held this year.

A letter addressed to the Belgian prime minister by 14 members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, urges Wilfred Martens to delay officially his decision on the deployment for the duration of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. In the opinion of the authors of the letter, all countries can play a constructive role in the collective effort to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and should act neither as passive observers nor as obedient doers but as active participants in the process.

A group of prominent public figures of the United States addressed a similar request to the Government of Belgium. Speaking on its behalf, Gene Larocque, Rear Admiral U.S. Navy (retired), director of the Washington-based Defense Information Center said that West Europeans and Americans were tired of the arms race.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Thomas Conrad, a spokesman for an influential U.S. public organization, the American Friends Service Committee, said that a refusal of the Belgian Government to deploy the nuclear missiles would assist in creating a positive atmosphere at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations. On the contrary, a consent to the deployment would reduce prospects for reaching agreements in the arms control field, Thomas Conrad said.

MOSCOW ON FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES' IMPORTANCE

LD162045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Oleg Maksimenko report from France]

[Text] Official Paris has reacted to Comrade Gromyko's emphasis that French nuclear forces must be considered, along with British nuclear forces, at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The French Ministry of External Relations declared that there could be no possibility of this because French nuclear forces are absolutely independent and cannot be discussed by third countries. This argument by French diplomacy is not new. It has been heard several times before from representatives of the Quai d'Orsay. However, the logic of such arguments does not fit in very well with existing reality.

Although France left the military organization of NATO in 1966, it still cooperates with that aggressive bloc. Recently, it has significantly stepped up this cooperation not just in the political sphere, but also in the military sphere. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, made a characteristic admission in Paris about this. After meeting the French president, he made a statement for the press in which he stressed that the United States continues to attach exceptional importance to the contribution being made by French nuclear forces to the West's defense system. That is how the Americans evaluate the French nuclear forces and the role they are called on to play in Washington's strategic plans.

It remains only to ask how, after such an acknowledgement, it is possible not to take French nuclear forces into account at the Geneva negotiating table? Like the British nuclear forces they are, unquestionably, a contribution to the overall NATO effort. In his remarks, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union is not demanding that Paris and London scrap their nuclear systems. It is only saying that they must be counted.

USSR GIVES AWARDS TO TWO FRENCH COMMUNISTS

PM151537 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 January 1985 in its First Edition carries on page 2 two USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, signed by K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and datelined Moscow the Kremlin, 11 January 1985, on the awarding of the "People's Friendship Order" to French Communist Party Central Committee members, "Comrade Etienne Fajon" and "Comrade Raymond Guyot."

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET AUSTRIAN CP LEADER

LD161942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1838 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) -- In the CPSU Central Committee today, there was a meeting between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, and Hans Steiner, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, head of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee International Department.

The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on current questions of the international situation and the further development of cooperation and links between the CPSU and the Austrian Communist Party.

The representatives of the Austrian Communist Party stated the complete support of Austrian Communists for the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at preventing the threat of thermonuclear war, at ending the arms race up to and including the complete banning and elimination of nuclear weapons, and ensuring peace and cooperation among people.

The Soviet side expressed the solidarity of the CPSU with the struggle of the Austrian Communist Party for the vital interests of the working class and all the working people of Austria and for peace and social progress.

Both sides stressed their desire to continue to come out in favor of the further development of state, economic, and cultural relations between Austria and the USSR.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and demonstrated unity of views on all the questions discussed.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON SITUATION IN ANGOLA

PM151251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report "From the Region of Combat Operation" by our correspondent in Angola Sergey Nikonov: "Death Throes of a Wounded Beast"]

[Text] Creeping Away Into the Jungle

It is 0700. The duty operators at the command post are plotting on the maps the situation in the region of Ucua -- a small settlement located 120 km from Luanda. Before our very eyes, a circle takes shape, within which, according to reconnaissance data, is one of the biggest subunits of the so-called "army" of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. On its perimeter the positions of units of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), which have encircled this bandit grouping, are marked. One after another, officers of the Angolan Defense Ministry General Staff appear. Major Mario Placido Cirilo de Sa, chief of the intelligence directorate, whom everyone calls simply Major Ita, inspects the reports which have come in overnight and gives the order to a group of officers to take off immediately for the region of combat operations.

They set off rapidly for the helicopters. I am worried: Will there be room for a correspondent? As if guessing my thoughts, Ita gestures to me to take my place in the same Alouette in which he himself will be flying.

We are flying at an altitude of 150-200 meters. From here you can see clearly the peasants' carefully tended fields and market gardens. We fly past a sugar refinery, conveniently situated right on the edge of a huge sugarcane plantation. After this, the forest begins. The rainy season has already watered the vigorous African vegetation, and it rolls like ocean waves beneath us. Another 15 minutes' flying time, and the real, many-layered jungles appear. The locality becomes increasingly hilly. Low mountains loom on the horizon and we fly over one of them. A huge, completely smooth rock structure, stained with black, resembles the back of a giant whale emerging from a green abyss. The pilot presses closer and closer to the treetops. Sometimes they slip past only 3-5 meters below us. Then our pilot, 24-year-old (Merlat) Filomeno, explains the reason for this jaunty -- to put it mildly -- method of piloting. It appears that when the helicopter hedgehops above the bandits who are hiding in the jungle, they simply do not have time to react and shoot at its defenseless underbelly.

Here is the settlement of Ucua. In its streets there are more FAPLA soldiers than inhabitants. That is understandable. Only a few kilometers from here is the invisible line of the front, or rather the "pocket," in which the UNITA gang is surrounded.

While the officers practice their "sorcery" over the map, I decided to walk around the settlement, which, I have been told, was attacked by a UNITA gang last year. Walls blackened by smoke from the fires, a burnt-out civilian truck. Beyond it, a heap of rusty metal and ferroconcrete. The fighter accompanying me explains that there was a diesel electric power station on this spot. A little further on a ruined motor vehicle repair shop. Scorched remnants of vehicles and engines. Not a single whole window, not a single door. Only black doorways riddled with bullet holes. UNITA's familiar handwriting. Following in the tracks of the counterrevolutionary rabble, you cannot stop wondering at the bandits' particularly ferocious, inexplicable malice.

"We have a kind of giant ant which devours everything in its path. The UNITA men are very much like them, or else like poisonous snakes," my companion observes guilelessly. "They have crept away into the jungle, but we will find them and destroy them."

The Ring Tightens

I return to headquarters. Patrols are coming and going. Armored vehicles and trucks carrying infantry pass by. Brigade commander Captain Guilherme Elias Correia is about 30 years old, and has been serving in the army for 10 of those years.

"We have driven one of UNITA's crack units into a trap," he explains. "According to our figures, there are 1,200 men: 600 soldiers and the same number of carriers. This unit was supposed to join up with another UNITA gang which was left without ammunition or food and is hiding in the jungle on the other side of the River Dange. The enemy has tried to break out of the encirclement about 15 times, but every time he sustains losses and creeps back into the jungle. We are gradually tightening the ring."

Shooting can be heard in the distance. Signal rockets rise into the air. A flight of fighter-bombers appears. Circling over the target, they go into the attack. The echo of mighty bomb blasts has not died down when the low-pitched roar of heavy combat helicopters is heard in the sky. In a matter of seconds the fiery arrows of missiles streak toward their target. A wounded soldier has been brought in from the front line. Cesar Augusto was lucky. The bandit bullet only grazed his forearm. The fighter reports to Major Ita on the operations of the reconnaissance party, which came face to face with the bandits in the thickets. They opened fire almost simultaneously. When the ammunition ran out, the scouts returned rapidly to the brigade's position and reported where they had found the enemy. The major is obviously pleased with the information received, but for form's sake he tactfully lectures the scout. He explains to him that it would be more useful for the command if the scouts did not start fighting with the bandits, but kept them in their field of vision and constantly reported their coordinates. Evidently deciding that winners don't get censured, Cesar cannot resist objecting to the commander:

"The meeting was too unexpected. But we took no chances. I can't say exactly how many UNITA men died, but it was quite a few, from my own observation."

A Bandit's Inglorious End

The turbines of our Alouette start up again, and we are in the air once more. A short flight, and we land at Captain Pena's camp. He gives a clear report on the situation. His people, together with the local population, have just finished combing one sector of the "pocket." They took a prisoner and delivered him immediately to the command post. Before meeting the FAPLA soldiers he managed to change into civilian clothing, hoping to be taken for a local inhabitant. Then, at the first interrogation, he modestly introduced himself as only a corporal. But once he was sure of his personal safety, he readily answered all questions, gave the names of the gang's officers, and started talking about the critical situation in their subunit and its losses in the recent fighting.

"People do not give themselves up mainly because they believed, like I did, in the UNITA propaganda, which claims that we will all be shot on the spot by FAPLA soldiers. According to Savimbi's orders, our subunit is to be in Luanda for Christmas -- 25 December."

Loud laughter drowns the prisoner's words. They explain to the bandit, who has lost all sense of time in the jungle, that the inhabitants of the capital have already celebrated new year without uninvited guests form UNITA.

The prisoner is handed over to the medical unit. The commanders carefully analyze the intelligence data they have just received. Rocket launchers, one after another, emit their deafening roars. The brigade's battery has opened fire on the position where the gang has been pinpointed. Capt Pena, being accustomed to the combat situation, continues, as if nothing had happened, to tell the district commander about the local population's participation in the operation to uncover the UNITA lair.

"THE MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] veteran guerrillas deserve special praise," he says. "Many of them have taken up arms again and, together with people's militia subunits and people's vigilance brigades, have set about defending their villages and their crops against bandits from the south."

The Hour of Reckoning Is Approaching

"It is clear to me," Major Ita says, concluding the military conference, "That the gang's death throes have begun. The brigade's task is not to let it out of the ring or allow it to join up with other bloodless groupings which are without ammunition. We must not forget that the encircled subunit delivered explosives and NATO magnetic mines from the south, for acts of sabotage against economic sites in Luanda and in its environs. The prisoners tell us that this was the task of a detachment of around 100 people, specially trained by South African instructors."

...On the eve of the new year, FAPLA found an exhausted 19-year-old girl near here. With her they found a mine, a powerful explosive device, and two bundles of safety fuse.

"UNITA" seized me in the region of Bela Vista, in Uamba Province, where I lived with my parents, and since then they have been using me as a carrier. They drive us from place to place like slaves and pass us round among the officers and soldiers as playthings. When our subunit was surrounded, things became particularly difficult. We fled from place to place, day and night. The food ran out. Not only the carriers, but the soldiers too had to eat leaves and roots."

Confustion and fear are paralyzing the will of the counterrevolutionary grouping's ringleaders. A belated insight is reaching the people they deceived, who once believed in their false slogans.

The working people have seen from their own experience how much grief, unhappiness, and privation result for ordianry people from Savimbi's ambitious aspirations, spurred on by Washington reactionary circles and the Pretoria racists. The people of Angola are rallying increasingly closely around their combat vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, and its armed forces.

...When we returned to the command post the day was fading. The rosy twilight beneath us was pierced here and there by little camp fires. Another working day had ended, and people were making their way slowly homeward. Today they will all sleep peacefully. The FAPLA soldiers did not allow the bandits who were aiming for Luanda to leave the pocket.

Leaving the helicopter, I asked the tired major, who would have to fly to the region of combat operations again tomorrow, just one question:

"What are the prospects for the struggle against UNITA in the country as a whole?"

"As Angolan Defense Minister P.M. Tonha stated the other day, FAPLA should strike a crushing blow against this counterrevolutionary grouping this year. I wholly share our minister's opinion. We have everything we need for victory: modern arms, the high morale of FAPLA personnel, and the effective support of the Angolan people."

CIA UNDERMINING AFRICAN TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

LD161302 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Lagos January 16 TASS -- by TASS correspondent Yuriy Rodionov:

The U.S. Central Intelligency Agency is undertaking attempts to undermine the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) which groups millions of factory and office workers in Africa. This follows from a document published in the Nigerian press. Prior to the opening shortly of the 4th OATUU Congress, American special services launched a campaign with a view to removing from the trade union centre people who do not suit Washington and install there its stooges. According to the NEW NIGERIAN newspaper, the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is used as a tool for implementing these plans.

The United States is rather displeased, the newspaper points out, with OATUU chairman Ali el-Nafeshy and its general secretary Dennis Akumu who are pursuing an uncompromising course in support of the national liberation movements in southern Africa. The OATUU sides with the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, leading the struggle for eradicating the disgraceful apartheid system, and with the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), under whose leadership the Namibian people are fighting for an end to the unlawful occupation of their country by South African racists, for its freedom and independence.

NEW NIGERIAN stresses that the Israeli representative's expulsion from the governing body of the International Labour Organization in 1984, made possible thanks to the efforts by socialist countries, Arab states and also African trade unions, is viewed across the ocean as a no less important reason for launching the campaign against the OATUU leadership.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUPREME SOVIET NOMINATION TALLY

PM171033 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 January in its Second Edition carries on pages 1-2 a TASS report on the start of nationwide okrug election meetings at which Soviet leaders are receiving actual and honorary invitations to run for election to the respective republic supreme soviets for particular electoral okrugs, as follows:

Actual invitations to run:

Chernenko for Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug (E.O.)
Tikhonov for Moscow's Frunzenskiy E.O.
Gorbachev for Moscow's Kiyevskiy E.O.
Grishin for Moscow's Veshnyakovskiy E.O.
Gromyko for Moscow Oblast's Kaliningradskiy E.O.
Romanov for Leningrad's Smolninskiy E.O.
Aliyev for Barnaul's Tsentralnyy E.O.
Vorotnikov for Volgograd's Krasnooktyabrskiy E.O.
Solomentsev for Chelyabinsk Oblast's Miasskiy E.O.
Shcherbitskiy for Dnepropetrovsk Oblast's Bagleyskiy E.O.
Kunayev for Alma-Ata Oblast's Bakanasskiy E.O.

Honorary invitations reported by the 4 January PRAVDA are:

Chernenko -- seven;
Tikhonov -- one;
Gorbachev -- one.

PRAVDA on 5 January in its Second Edition reports actual invitations to run as follows:

Kuznetsov for Moscow Oblast's Elektrostalskiy E.O.
Kapitonov for Moscow Oblast's Podolskiy Gorodskiy E.O.
Chebrikov for Vladivostok's Leninskiy E.O.
Zimyanin for Voronezh's Zheleznodorozhnyy E.O.
Ligachev for Tolyatti's Avtozavodskiy E.O.
Dolgikh for Lipetsk's Novolipetskiy E.O.
Ryzhkov for Novosibirsk's Zabovskiy E.O.
Rusakov for Rostov-na-Donu's Proletarskiy E.O.
Ponomarev for Saratov's Zabodskiy E.O.
Demichev for Yaroslavl's Kirovskiy E.O.
Shevardnadze for Georgia's Rukhskiy E.O.

Honorary invitations reported by the 5 January PRAVDA are:

Chernenko -- eight;
Grishin -- one;
Gorbachev -- one;
Romanov -- one;
Vorotnikov -- one;
Tikhonov -- one;
Shcherbitskiy -- one;
Kunayev -- one;
Aliyev -- one;
Solomentsev -- one;
Gromyko -- one.

PONOMAREV AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

PM171123 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January in its First Edition front-pages a message to B.N. Ponomarev which reads as follows:

"To Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, Boris Nikolayevich, on your 80th birthday.

"We wish you long life, good health, and further fruitful work for the good of the Soviet people and for the triumph of communism in our country.

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers."

A decree carried immediately below the message reads as follows:

"Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Award of the Order of Lenin to B.N. Ponomarev.

"Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is awarded the Order of Lenin for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

"K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"The Kremlin, Moscow, 16 January 1985."

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY SESSION NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

LD142053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] An expanded session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Construction has discussed the results of the ministry's work in 1984; the tasks for fulfilling the 1985 plan and the further improvement of capital construction in light of the demands of the party Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Karavayev, USSR minister of construction, delivered a report.

The session made a thorough analysis of the activity of the ministry and its territorial subdepartments. It was noted that, along with the results already achieved, the ministry is working below its potential, has grave shortcomings in the organization and management of construction, and is weakly exploiting the large reserves available. Specific ways of ensuring fulfillment of the 1985 plan and speedy eradication of shortcomings in its work were outlined.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, spoke at the session. Comrade Dmitriyev, head of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments took part in the collegium's work.

MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD161730 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 16 TASS -- "Molniya-3 communication satellite, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today to ensure the operation of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio-communication, transmission of programmes of the USSR national television to the stations of the "Orbita" network and international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed into an orbit with an apogee of 40,653 km in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 646 km in the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution of the satellite is 12 hours 16 minutes, inclination of the orbit -- 62.9 degrees.

INSTRUMENTS CHIEF OUTLINES AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

LD161746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Labor collectives of the instrument-building industry have adopted socialist pledges for the current year. Listen to an interview with Mikhail Sergeyevich Shkabardnya, USSR minister for instrument-making, automation equipment, and control systems:

[Begin Shkabardnya recording] I would like to dwell on three general directions we are following and which we will continue to implement persistently. The first of these is the development of work on, and a broad introduction to microelectronics and microprocessor technology. Our industry is already one of the largest users of general use items of electronic technology. Today it is quite obvious that the use of microelectronics not only reduces the material input of items and increases their reliability, but also expands their functional potential. We are now on the threshold of a massive computerization of the national economy, which provides for a sharp increase in intensification of production and efficiency in control and the services sphere. This year, more than 60 percent of items produced will use microelectronic and microprocessor items, and this is not only in computer technology, but also in measuring instruments, laboratory equipment, clocks, and so on.

The second direction is the development of work on creating and introducing the automated design system, the so-called SAPR [Sistema Avtomatizirovannogo Proektrovaniye]. At present it is unthinkable to resolve tasks of designing microelectronic items printed circuit boards, and small serial items of machine building without using modern SAPR's. They provide not only execution of the graphic work, but they also make calculations, select optimum forms, working time norms, and, simultaneously, output programs for machine tools with flexible automated production digital program control. All this, in the final analysis, provides for accelerated introduction of new technology and considerably reduces expenditure on development and preparation for production. Forty of these SAPR systems have already been introduced into the industry, and there will be twice as many this year.

The third direction is robotization. We are not in our first year of robotization. In 1982 we adopted an industry-wide program called Robot-1, and it is already yielding positive results. Last year alone we introduced more than 7,000 robots, robot-technical complexes, and manipulators. I can now say with confidence that this work has succeeded. The first, but a most important, step has been taken. I would like to stress again that there can be no delay in the process of robotization; robots cannot be introduced piecemeal. Sections, workshops, and production facilities have to be robotized in an integrated manner. [end recording]